

Activity 2.1

Ethical Considerations in Animal Care

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Computer and printer

Resources on ethical considerations in animal care

Online sites

Reference books

Magazines

Personal interviews (veterinarians, producers)

Activity

Choose a specific topic related to ethical considerations in animal care that you are interested in learning more about. Examples include confinement operations; using growth hormones; management practices such as castration, dehorning, docking, and debeaking; training methods, such as soring, used on horses; horse slaughter; and horse teeth floating. Write at least a two page report on the topic. Include any resources used at the end of your report.

Answer questions about the resources in your report such as:

- What specific topic did you choose and why?
- Why is the topic considered unethical by some individuals?
- What arguments are given on both sides of the topic?
- How widespread is the practice? (Example: Almost all commercial poultry operations use some form of confinement operations.)
- Are there any laws related to the topic?
- Do any breed or animal associations take a particular stance on the topic? (Example: Friends of Sound Horses encourages the humane training of gaited horses.)
- What is your personal opinion on the topic?

Activity 2.2

Animal Disease Oral Report

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Computer and printer

Resources on animal diseases

Online sites

Reference books

Magazines

Personal interviews (veterinarians, producers)

Directions

Choose a specific animal disease that you are interested in learning more about such as foot-and-mouth disease or pink eye. Give a 3-5 minute oral presentation on the disease. Use at least one visual component in your report. You may use note cards or an outline to give your report. Include any resources used in your report on a separate sheet of paper.

Answer questions about the resources in your report such as:

- What specific disease did you choose and why?
- How widespread is the disease?
- What are the specific symptoms of the disease? Do they vary in different animals?
- What preventive measures can be taken?
- What treatment options are there for the disease? How effective are the treatment options?
- What is the cost of treatment?
- Is the disease likely to have the potential to cause catastrophic losses for producers?

Activity 2.3

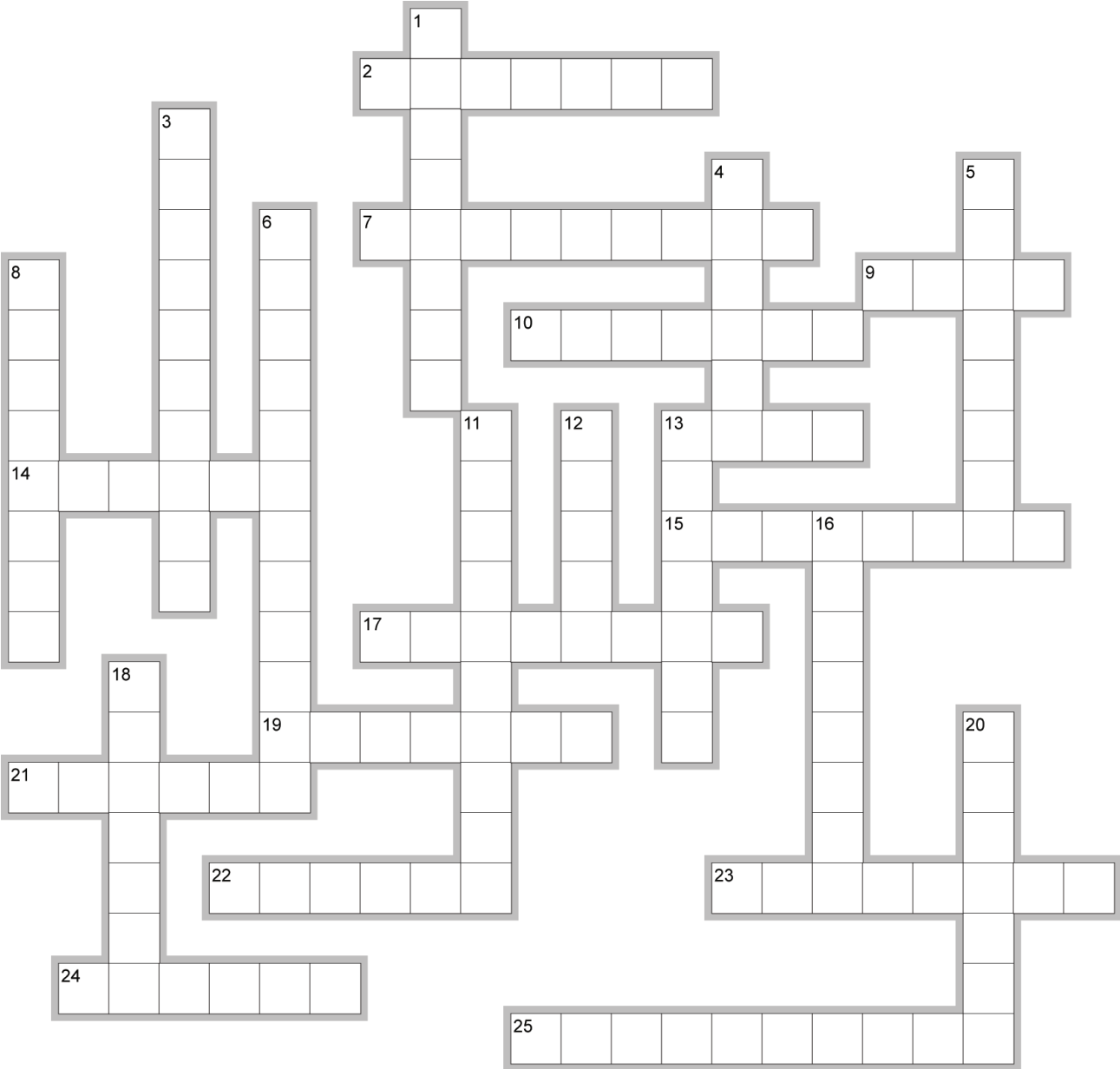
Livestock Disease: Cause and Control

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Pencil

OSU Extension Fact Sheet ANSI-3999



EclipseCrossword.com

Across

2. Type of immunity transferred from dam to offspring
7. The ability of an organism to cause disease in a host is known as its _____.
9. A mechanism that hinders or prevents invasion of organisms is the _____.
10. One method of disposing of dead animals
13. Infectious diseases can be spread through contaminated _____ bags.
14. A veterinarian should be consulted before planning a _____ program.
15. Study of disease causes
17. Direct cause of disease
19. Used interchangeably with resistance
21. A mechanism that tends to dilute and wash out invading organisms is _____.
22. Chemical _____ produced by invading organisms cause disease.
23. Detectable signs of disease
24. An enlarged liver is an example of a _____.
25. Disease easily transmitted from one animal to another animal.

Down

1. Healthy animals that have recovered can still be _____ of a disease.
3. An example of an organism that affects a large variety of species
4. Type of immunity resulting from having the disease
5. Time to be particularly aware of stress
6. Infectious disease commonly transmitted by mosquitos
8. Persons who move from farm to farm can transmit infectious diseases on shoes and _____.
11. These diseases pose the greatest threat to livestock health
12. Mechanisms that combat agents invading the body include _____ blood cells.
13. A stress factor is inadequate _____.
16. An infectious disease is produced by a living _____.
18. Stimulates an active production of antibodies by safe means
20. Producers should maintain good _____ relative to flock or herd health.

Activity 2.4

Parasite Scenarios

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Pencil

Directions

Read the scenarios below and write a brief explanation of how management practices can be used to control the parasites.

- 1. The manager of a swine production operation wants to take preventive measures to avoid ascarid in the swine population. What prevention activities should the manager take?

- 2. An agricultural student has just purchased six goats and asks for advice on how to reduce the chances of gastrointestinal worms. What advice would you give the student?

- 3. A producer that raises horses and cattle noticed that several small ticks were attached to several of the horses. What should the producer do to get rid of the ticks?

4. A cattle producer has noticed that when coming in from checking on the cattle, the producer has numerous mosquito bites. What can the producer do to help get rid of the mosquitoes?

5. A cattle producer has noticed that recently horseflies have been bothering the cattle. What actions can the producer take to help control horseflies?

6. What are two major minerals that are important for a balanced diet for horses?

Activity 2.5

Internal Parasite Control in Sheep

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Pencil

OSU Extension Fact Sheet ANSI-3858

1. What is the number one cause of parasitism in sheep in Oklahoma?

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18 38

2. How many days is the life cycle of most types of sheep roundworms?

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43

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35 7

3. In what stage are roundworms consumed by grazing sheep?

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10

4. What condition, in addition to warmth, allows parasites to survive well on the pasture?

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5. What condition, in addition to dryness, over an extended time period will kill most of the larvae on the pasture?

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6. How will sheep appear in the early stages of parasitism?

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41 11

7. How will sheep appear as parasitism progresses into the disease state?

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20

8. What can happen to lambs in the later stages of parasitism?

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9

9. What condition is indicated when the small vessels that are usually visible in the white portion of the eye become invisible?

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36 6

10. What condition occurs when the loose tissues under the jaw and tongue fill with fluid and become swollen?

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28 39 23

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16 13

11. What type of examinations will be the quickest method to confirm physical symptoms of parasitism?

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17 44 46

12. What livestock species could be rotated behind sheep to pick up the parasites left by them?

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21

13. What can kill a high percentage of larvae left of the ground after the first grazing?

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24 15 32 33

14. A pasture management method is to rotate between permanent pasture and what other type of pasture?

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37 40

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1 34

15. What type of sheep are the first to show signs of parasitism?

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22

16. How many treatments per year should control parasitism in the majority of Oklahoma flocks?

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27 3

17. In Oklahoma, in what month is the first treatment given to control parasitism?

	12		26				

18. In Oklahoma, in what month is the second treatment given to control parasitism?

	31	2

19. In Oklahoma, what is the most common treatment method used for stomach worms?

				8		42		19	

20. What can be used in the feed to treat stomach worms?

	45		14						

	25		29		30		

Final Message

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					

	10	11	12

13

14	15	16	17	18

19	20	21	22	23	24

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

32	33

34	35	36	37	1

1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46

Activity 2.6

External Parasites of Goats

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Pencil

OSU Extension Fact Sheet EPP-7019

Directions

1. What are some ways that arthropod pests limit production in the goat industry?

2. How can louse-infected animals be recognized?

3. How can goat lice be controlled?

4. Why is louse control difficult with just a single insecticide application?

5. How long is the entire life cycle of biting lice?

6. What are the three species of blood-sucking lice found on goats?

7. What are some symptoms of nose bot fly infestation?

8. When should treatment for nose bots be administered?

9. What are keds often called?

10. What are effective methods of controlling sheep ked?

11. What type of mite causes a condition known as demodectic mange in goats?

12. What type of mite burrows into the skin of its host, causing varying degrees of dermatitis, a condition known as sarcoptic mange?

13. What are the symptoms caused by the psoroptic ear mite?

14. What mite occurs primarily on the legs and feet of its hosts, where all of the developmental stages are likely to be found?

15. What are the four stages of the life cycle of fleas?

16. How many eggs can female cat fleas lay?

17. How do ticks harm their hosts?

18. What are the three main ticks that parasitize goats in Oklahoma?

19. How can the adult American Dog Tick be identified?

20. Why should producers be careful in controlling ticks on goats?

Activity 2.7

Administering Medication

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Student Materials

Pencil

Directions

Write the answers to the following questions in the blanks provided.

1. You are to administer noninjectable liquid worm medicine to sheep—

What method of administration would you use? _____

What equipment would you use? _____

2. You are to give intramuscular iron to baby pigs—

What method of administration would you use? _____

What equipment would you use? _____

3. What method of administration would you use to treat cattle with a liquid, pour-on lice control medication?

4. You are to administer worm medicine boluses to cattle—

What method of administration would you use? _____

What equipment would you use? _____

5. You must administer growth stimulants to a group of stocker cattle—

What method of administration would you use? _____

What equipment would you use? _____